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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880. NUMBER 24.

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

AT CHICAGO.

The Ballots for the Nominees.

FOR PRESIDENT,

J. A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FIRST BALLOT.

Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93.

SECOND BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 93; Washburne, 21; Edmunds, 34; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

THIRD BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 93; Washburne, 30; Edmunds, 32; Windom, 10; Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, 1, Garfield, 1.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 94; Washburne, 31; Edmunds, 32; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

FIFTH BALLOT.

The fifth ballot was the same as the fourth.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 95; Washburne, 31; Edmunds, 32; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 94; Edmunds, 32; Windom, 10; Washburne, 31; Garfield, 2.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 91; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 32; Garfield, 1.

NINTH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 90, Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 32; Garfield, 1.

TENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 91; Edmunds, 30; Windom, 10; Washburne, 32; Garfield, 2; Hayes, 1.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 92; Washburne, 32; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31; Garfield, 2; Hayes, 1.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Grant, 304; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 93; Washburne, 33; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31; Garfild, 1; Hayes, 1.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 285; Sherman, 89; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31; Garfield, —; Hayes, 1; McCrary, 1.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 285; Sherman, 89; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 88; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 88; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 303; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 90; Washburne, 34; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31; E. J. Davis, 1.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 92; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31.

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 95; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31; Garfield, 1; Hartranft, 1.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 96; Edmunds, 31; Garfield, 1; Hartranft, 1.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 278; Sherman, 96; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 1; Hartranft, 1.

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 95; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 1; Hartranft, 1.

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT

Grant, 304; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 98; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 36; Garfield, 2.

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 2.

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Grant, 302; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 94; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 2.

TWENTY SIXTH BALLOT.

Grant, 303; Blaine, 280; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 2.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 277; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Grant, 307; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 92; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 35; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

TWENTY-NINTH BVLLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 116; Washburne, 35; Edmunds, 12; Windom, 7; Garfield, 2.

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Grant, 307; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 120; Washburne, 33; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 4; Garfield, 2.

THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Grant, 307; Blaine, 176; Sherman, 119; Edmunds, 11; Washburne, 33; Windom, 3; Garfield, 1; Conkling, 1.

THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Grant, 309; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 110; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 3; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 1.

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Grant, 309; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 110; Edmunds, 11; Washburne, 44; Windom, 4; Garfield, 1.

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant, 312; Blaine, 275; Sherman, 107; Edmunds, 11; Washburne, 32; Windom, 4; Garfield, 17.

THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Grant, 313; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 101; Edmunds, 11; Washburne, 23; Windom 3; Garfield, 50.

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Final vote—Garfield, 407; Grant, 311; Blaine, 35.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 5:30 p. m. Lumbard's male quartette, of Chicago, opened the proceedings with the song, "My Country 'tis of Thee," eliciting much applause and a stormy recall, to which they responded by giving a comic negro campaign song, known at "Old Shady."

Mr. Geary, of Maryland, moved that the convention proceed to receive nominations for a condidate for Vice-President. Adopted.

Mr. Pixley, of California, nominated Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois

Mr. Robbins presented the name of Marshall Jewell.

Mr. Hicks, of Florida, named Thomas Settle.

Mr. Houck, of Tennessee, nominated Horace Maynard.

Mr. Woodford, of New York, nominated Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Arthur's nomination was seconded and supported by a majority of the whole of the delegations from Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi and Mayland.

Mr. Chambers, of Texas, presented the name of ex-Gov. Davis, of that State.

Members of the delegation from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States, then announced that they were almost unanimously for Arthur. Florida thereupon withdrew the name of Settle, and Texas that of Davis. The roll was then called for ballot. New York sixty-nine for Arthur and one for Washburne. The ballot resulted: Washburne 193, Jewell 114, Settle 1, Maynard 30, Arthur 468, Davis 2, Woodford 1, Bruce, of Mississippi, 8, Alcorn, of Mississippi, 4.

Mr. Frye, in the chair, said Mr. Arthur had received a majority of all the votes cast.

On motion of Mr. Haymond, of California, the nomination of Mr. Arthur was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Conger the usual committee of one from each State was authorized to apprise the candidates of their nominations, said committee to be appointed by the chair. The chair said he would select the committee to-night.

At 7:50 p. m. the chair thanked the convention for its patience and forbearance in sustaining him in the discharge of his duties, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

An Episode in the National Convention.

[Inter-Ocean.]

At about 12 o'clock last night a scene took place in the Republican Convention unprecedented in the history of any convention, and as remarkable and unique as it was unprecedented.

The Illinois question had been under discussion, and had been debated by Mr. Congor, of Michigan, and Mr. Anthony, of this city, for the contestants, and by Green B. Raum and Emery A. Storrs for the regular delegation. Mr. Storrs was about closing when he said in substance:

"The Republicans of the regular delegation will support whoever you may nominate, and do it cheerfully. There is no question about their fidelity to the Republican party. If your choice shall be that eminent gentleman, James Blaine ——"

Here he was interrupted by loud applause from the galleries, which continued for some moments, Mr. Storrs meanwhile standing smilingly waiting for the noise to cease. When quiet was restored Mr. Storrs continued:

"If your choice shall be that Republican, we say to you that while the gentlemen who throng the galleries and cheer so lustily are sleeping beneath the benignant stars, calmly and sweetly at their posts, the stalwart friends of the silent old hero whose cause we champion will be found carrying forward the flag which the sluggards have dropped, and wrenching victory from the jaws of defeat."

Before this sentence was completed it seemed that the whole convention was on its feet, and then came a scene which it were idle to describe. Hats, canes, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas went up amid cheers that shook the building.

Notwithstanding the packing of the hall in the interest of other candidates, Grant men seemed to spring from every nook, and, the delegates taking up the shout, the cheers grew absolutely deafening.

In the midst of the wild tumult Senator Conkling grabbed the banner of the New York delegation, and swung it aloft, eliciting still louder cheers, if that were possible. The act was followed by a dozen States, the delegates waving their banners from all quarters of the hall. Long John Wentworth, his immense form towering above everybody, mounted a chair, and with his hat and cane roused the audience to a pitch of frenzied enthusiasm. A gentleman in the west gallery, close to the speaker's stand, tied three silk handkerchiefs, red, white and blue, to the top of his umbrella, and swung it frantically to and fro.

Finally, to cap the climax a half hundred of delegates on the east side struck up "We'll rally round the flag, boys," and the roar of the chorus went up from 5,000 throats with an effect thrilling and indescribable. The song had not died away before a body of colored delegates on the west side of the hall broke forth with "John Brown's body," and that in turn was taken up and roared by thousands until the building rang again. The scene was kept up till it seemed that the convention would never get down to business again. The roar would die away only to be renewed again and again, and again, until, after a quarters of an hour or more, the other side, becoming tired, joined in the yells for Blaine and Sherman, until the whole convention was on its feet, and the din grew absolutely terrific. It was nearly 1 o'clock before the hall once more became quiet, and Mr. Storrs finished his speech, which was certainly a most masterly appeal for the regularly chosen delegates from this State.

We venture to say that those who witnessed the scene will never forget it or look upon its like again.

Fisticuff Between Prominent Kentucklans.

Gen. Wm. Preston and Hon. Lyttleton Cook had a fist fight in a street car in Louisville a few nights ago. A Cincinnati *Enquirer* special gives the following account of it:

The two were companions in a street car on their way to their respective homes, and engaged in a warm talk on the subject of politics and the presidency. General Preston is a warm Tilden man and Mr. Cook an enthusiastic supporter of Thurman. The conversation between the two waxed warm until they reached a point near Mr. Cook's stopping place; the latter had just advanced a clinching argument in favor of Thurman, when the General responded with a toss of the head, and, unintentionally perhaps, with a little contempt in his manner: "Oh, Thurman went off on the Greenback heresy." Mr. Cook, rising on the General's blind side, shook his hand violently and exclaimed, "No man shall say that Mr. Thurman is not a Democrat." The General misunderstood the remark and action, and, instantly rising to his feet, struck out from the shoulder and landed his bunch of fives on Mr Cook's left peeper. This he followed up with a joe-darter under the ear, which knocked Mr. Newcomb's counsellor at law out of time. As the irate General was about to throw his adversary, having gathered him up for that purpose, it became apparent to other gentlemen in the car that something must be done. They interfered and the combat was brought to a sudden termination. It is probable the matter will end in mutual apologies, but it is a sensation here to-night.—Ex.

The Young Lady from Boston.

[Rockland Courier.]

Among the city visitors who are spending the season in our place is a Boston gentleman with his daughter, a highly cultured young lady of twenty, with refined manners, esthetic tastes and eye glasses. At the boarding house table, one day last week, young Mr. Sampson, who is clerk in a dry goods store, observed, as he waited for his desert:

"Did you see that tall book agent in town to-day?"

It being warm, nobody vouchsafed a reply, but young Mr. Sampson, not at all disconcerted by the outburst of silence, continued:

"He was in the store this monirg, to show me his book—medical work, or 'lustrated bible, or something of that sort. It was right hot, and I was sitting on the counter, kinder thinking like, when in he comes, takes off his coat and pants ——"

Here Mr. Sampson was interrupted by the smashing of a plate, which had fallen violently to the floor, beside the young lady from Boston. After the hired girl had removed the broken pieces, and the confusion had subsided, Mr. Sampson renewed his narrative, without noticing the agonizing expression on the Boston young lady's face.

"As I was saying—he comes puffing into the store, sets his valise down with a bang, takes off his coat and pants ——"

"Oh!" screamed the young lady from Boston, in an awful voice, that cracked the soup tureen from Alpha to Omega, and fairly made the hair of the bachelor boarder's wig stand on end. And then as Mr. Sampson opened his mouth as if to continue his story, she fell under the table in a stony faint, and was borne to her room in a state of rigid insensibility.

After quiet had been restored, and everybody had silently said nothing for some moments, young Mr. Sampson remarked in a very soft and gentle voice, as he waited for his second piece of pie:

"He comes into the store, you know, and takes off his coat and pants: Is this hot enough for you?"

The Newest Thing in the Way of Lifting a Hat.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

A new method of saluting ladies on the street has lately been adopted by the nobbiest swell gentlemen of tender years. It is done in one time and four motions. The hat, by a right hand grasp, is lifted from the head, brought forward on a line with the nose, and then suddenly lowered to the pit of the stomach; then suddenly the hat is returned to its place, following the same angular route. The head at the same time must be bobbed forward about three inches, and immediately sprung back to its natural position. The beauty and perfection of this salutation depends upon the rapidity of the execution of its movements. It is known as "the Darwin jerk," because organ monkeys put on and take off their little caps with the same celerity of motion.

DEATH IS BIRTH.—No man who is fit to live need fear to die. Poor, faithless souls that we are. How shall we smile at our vain alarm when the worst has happened! Death is the most terrible word we know. But when we have tasted its reality, it will mean to us birth, deliverance, a new creation to ourselves. It will be what health is to man. It will be what home is to the exile. It will be what the loved one give back to the bereaved. As we draw near to it, a solumn gladness should fill our hearts. It is God's great morning lighting up the sky. Our fears and the terrors of children at night—the night with its terrors, its darkness, its feverish, dream is passing away, and when we awake it will be into God's sunlight.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

O-hi-o (n) top is the State which bears off the presidential honors this year.

Bob Ingersoll disclaims the existence of hell. The past few days have been such as to shake his belief.

The Democracy of Virginia has risen from its swoon. Grant's candidacy would have killed it outright.

The first Tuesday in November will tell the tale. Til-den it will be damaging to political prophets to talk with certainty.

The labor of the Republican nomination at Chicago has brought forth a Gar into the Field to cleave Democracy in twain.

Some one has said that the people of this country have not until the last few years realized the fact that they live in the United States of *Ohio*.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Sentinel*, published at Trenton, N. J. It is sprightly in appearance and well assorted in matter. We wish it success.

Senator Windom's advocacy of the colored man's emigration up North is well known. But the exodus of the Negro delegates from the South has not yet reached Minnesota.

The New York *Sun* is sending up fervent hallelujahs to heaven. With the defeat of Grant its cup of joy is likely to choke it to death before old man Tilden can come in as President and give it fat contracts.

Chicago must be an awfully wicked city. Hardly has she taken breath from the excitement consequent on the bitter war of factions in the Republican Convention, when the Greenback heresy clutches her by the throat in the shape of a National Nominating Convention.

The Democrats of Louisiana are scratching out the peepers of each other. Of course it would be a libel on this patriotic party of "we the people" to say that the cause of the faction contests going on among them is because there are not enough offices to go round.

A Democratic paper says of the National Republican Convention that at times "pandemonium was let loose to the terror of nervous people in the hall." Yes, from all accounts, this is true, but worse than this, an earthquake will bury its party next fall to the peace and prosperity of this Nation.

The Nominees.

After a prolonged contest, unequaled for bitterness of faction fight in the annals of the Republican party, a choice has been made of a "dark horse," to the defeat of the prominent candidates who were before the National Republican Convention at Chicago. The wisdom of the selection will, of course, be determined by the ballots cast in November. Perhaps the animosity which had been created by the fierce contest between the partisans of Gen. Grant and of Mr. Blaine had rendered the nomination of a compromise candidate, as it were, a party necessity for success in the campaign. The determined opposition of all the other great aspirants to the Presidency in the party aided by the lavish use of money were more than a match against the simple wish of the masses who desired the nomination of Grant.

But whatever may be the cause, the naked fact stares us in the face that the Republicans of the country are called on to contend for a renewed lease of power under the leadership of another than the great soldier. Bitter as the disappointment is to the voters of this State, there is no alternative left but to accept the ticket which the convention in its sovereign wisdom has seen fit to give.

The Hon. James A. Garfield, the nominee for President, is a life-long Republican, and a native of what is called the Western Reserve of Ohio. His long and varied public life has shown him to be a man of superior abilities and great adaptability to affairs. As a logician he has for years stood at the head of the National House of Representatives. Quick of perception, clear and comprehensive in thought, he has for years stamped his impress on legislation in the most difficult questions of statesmanship which have confronted the nation for over fifteen years. A man of deep-rooted convictions he has however so much flexibility that at times he will surrender to his opponents more than others would be disposed to consider as expedient. But on all the great cardinal principles which affect the rights of our race he is as safe as any other prominent leader in the land; and though, should he be elected, colored men in search of office should expect little or no consideration, still the masses who neither expect nor care for office and public honors, can safely rely on him as an Executive who will protect their rights so far as he can under the constitution and the laws. Mr. Garfield's public record can bear the light of day. The Credit Mobilier and De Golyer contracts barely touched his garments. Time and the verdict of the impartial have long since vindicated his name. As a candidate for Northern Republicans to elect, we believe Mr. Garfied is strong; as a standard bearer for Southern Republicans we may say with perfect assurance that we can contribute but little, if any, to his success. In fact, no one outside of Gen. Grant can inspire the colored people of this State to face and brave the perils of the past to achieve a victory for the national party. This may not be patriotism, but it is none the less true of the majority of the Republican voters in the coming campaign.

Mr. Arthur, of New York, the nominee for Vice-President, is a tub thrown to the Senatorial whale (Conkling) of that State, but whether this will satisfy that great man and thus heartily enlist his support in the fight remains to be seen. Limited as the whole fight is to the North, let us in the South pray and wait to see the salvation of the Lord.

Nearly every colored man of prominence in this city, before the Chicago nomination, was for Grant, the choice of their race. Several of them have recalled the fact since the evening of the eighth that they had been in an abstract mood while advocating the claims of the Silent Man. We don't pretend to hint that their eyes much less their hearts are turned on the Custom-house.

Signs of Dissolution.

The decline of strength is the appearance of weakness. When the Roman empire had fairly started on the downward grade the intrepid valor of its troops and the bold, skillful policy of its diplomacy gave way to assassination and bad faith in dealing with the barbarians. What is true of matter and of States is equally so of organized bodies of men acting for a common end. The Republican party sprang into life on the folly and faithlessness of the Democratic party to the welfare of the country. It grew with strength in years until it became enthroned in the hearts of the people as the surest agency through which the affairs of the nation can be safely directed. After safely manning the ship of state through the perilous period of a four year's civil war, and through the no less dangerous sea of reconstruction, the Republican party arrived at the beight of patriotic glory! The first administration of Gen. Grant was vigorous in obedience to the gigantic will of the party. From the second administration the party began to relax. The jealousies of chieftains, and the ambition of leaders to ascend the topmost ladder up to the Presidency cropped out here and there. In consequence the campaign of 1876 was, so far as the direct popular verdict went overwhelmingly against the party. The bickering, the feuds, the crimination and recrimination in the Cincinnati convention ended in a compromise candidate, and gave us a spiritless campaign, to the triumph of the Democrats. The country has already learned the history of the Chicago convention. The friends of Grant and Blaine, after fierce quarreling, at last clutched each other by the throat and held on with bull-dog tenacity until they were compelled to loosen their grip from sheer weakness. Whatever may be the strength of the ticket nominated it will enter the field with the weight of the misspent forces of the party at Chicago. The nomination of Mr. Garfield was mainly effected by the votes of the Blaine men, not for any liking for the man, but to beat Grant at all hazards.

Mr. Conkling pronounces his benediction on the ticket not because it is the one he wanted, but because the Maine Senator, a life long rival, is sent to grass. It is fair to presume that in the weakness of human nature, where a resultant effect has been had from opposing forces, none of the parties to the result are likely to take any special interest. All the leaders who were on both sides in the convention will perhaps take off their coats and go to work to elect the ticket, but we'll first see it before believing that a mortal disease has not seized on the vitals of the Republican party, and that unless there is a quick change it is in the first stage of dissolution.

While the repeated lukewarmness of Senators Conkling and Cameron towards the Chicago ticket should be taken with many grains of allowance, it is not strange that they should feel dissatisfied. The outrageous method by which the Grant delegates were whittled out of the convention so as to insure his defeat under the management of the Blaine men in the committee on credentials will long remain a stigma on the good name of the convention which has just passed into history. There *can* be fairness in politics compatibly with success. It is only the innate rascal who will defend wrong in politics as in any other profession. Had the credentials committee been governed by less partisanism and with more of a spirit looking to results which would leave the party harmonious, no matter who might be the nominees, the senatorial syndicate would have no cause for chagrin. But whatever may be the disappointment of these powerful leaders we trust the party will get the full benefit of their services during the campaign, and that they will not, like Achilles, be found sulking in their tents.

Remarkable Devotion.

Never perhaps in the history of parties in this country have the adherents of a candidate displayed such remarkable devotion to the man of their choice as did the supporters of Gen. Grant at Chicago. From the first throughout to the end of the now famous struggle they stood their ground with a heroism which might have added additional laurels to the immortal Three Hundred at Thermopylæ. Like the solid block of Wellington on the eventful field of Waterloo which never once wavered under the repeated and intrepid charges of the Imperial Guards with the dashing Ney at their head, the Grant column was always serene and compact ready to confront the allied forces of Blaine and Company on each and every ballot. The grimmed hero for whose cause they battled had inspired them with much of his own staying qualites, and it was doubtless a recognition of this fact which drove Mr. Blaine and the rest into the arms of an unknown candidate to save them from ultimate defeat. This unflinching fidelity must go far to wash out the sting of defeat, which Gen. Grant may feel. It shows, if nothing else, that Gen. Grant, as a choice, was deep in the hearts of the constituencies represented by his unbroken phalanx, and but for the grand combination of all the aspirants for the presidency against him, he would have been the pronounced choice of the convention. Of that unbroken band of Grant men it may be fittingly said what Milton sang of Abdiel:

Faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he;
Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified;
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
No number, nor example, with him wrought
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind
Though single.

The strength of Garfield is to be tested by the unusual anxiety in the Democratic party to trot out a candidate that will match him. The indications now are that all hacks and little men will be retired to the rear and none but the most available are to receive the consideration of the convention. Whatever may have been Tilden's chances a few weeks back, his nomination is no longer among things probable. His matchless skill as a manipulator, and his plethoric barrels of ringing arguments may straddle him once more on the neck of the great unwashed; but unless all virtue and sense have fled from that party they will nominate some dark horse from either Ohio, Indiana or New York. In that case the Republicans will need to fight with all the resources at their command to win the day. Neither party will with safety disregard the least agency which can conduce to success. The campaign of 1880 promises to be a severely contested one.

As President Hayes nears the end of his term his Southern appointments are more in accord with the party at the South. Among other nominations sent to the Senate on Thurday we find the name of Judge Robt. Alcorn to be receiver of the Land office, at Jackson, Mississippi. Judge Alcorn is a cousin of the distinguished ex-Governor of our neighboring State. He is a representative type of the best class of native white Republicans in the South—just the element needed by the party to give it a solid footing. Though Judge Alcorn was a strong Grant man, he will doubtless none the less appreciate this mark of public esteem, and contribute his aid to the success of the national ticket.

Another new candidate for journalistic honors comes to us from Harrisonburg, Va., by the title of the Virginia *Post*. The race cannot have too many newspapers to defend and protect its interests. The *Post* impresses us with the belief that it will do yeoman service in that line.

By the numerous "I-told-you-so's" there are more Republican politicians in this city who knew of Mr. Garfield's nomination long before it took place in the convention itself which did the work.

Political Dirt-Eating.

There are professionals in every branch of life. There is your juryman who hangs about the courthouse so that he can be conveniently had at any time to aid in dispensing law and justice between the community and the criminal who has transgressed on its good order. The fellow who is never to be found twenty paces from the popular bar-room and free lunch house of the neighborhood, where he can get away with two dollar's worth of cold hash on the strength of a fifteen-cent drink had at somebody's expense, is a professional in his way not to be sneezed at. The oily gammon who borrows ("just as a matter of accommodation, you know") your two-bits to-day to be paid to-morrow (after never, in his mind) has our respect to an extent in that the world owes him a living, and if the world has fools enough out of whom he can gain a livelihood, that's his luck. With all these and sundry others we can bear. They have at least the merit of obeying that first law of nature and its kindred kinds—self-preservation in keeping soul and body together. But the man who is healthy, strong and vigorous, who has the capacity to earn and does earn a square, manly livelihood, and yet not content with that becomes a *statesman* only to be a lick-spittle, is a creature just a trifle too contemptible to be put on a par with the wretch whose will and soul are blindly those of the master whom he happens, for the time being to serve. The transcendent genius of politics who yesterday whooped and yelled himself hoarse for Grant when the fortunes of the battle-scarred hero were in the ascendant, but who to-day is more ready to cry out, "Crucify him, I know not the man, hurrah for Garfield!" passes from the compassion of angels and the contempt of the jail-bird. In the name of honor and decency, be a man, and, as such, with a soul, or rightly expect to forfeit the esteem of all who respect themselves.

The management of the C. St. L. and C. R. R., in the hands of Mr. Clarke, always seeks to benefit the citizens of this city. A very attractive feature of the road is the Sunday excursions to McComb City and back, for the sum of one doller. The popularity of these excursions is attested by the immense trains which leave the city Sunday mornings at 7:30. It is no little pleasure to be enabled to leave the heat of a crowded city for the pure, bracing country air for the paltry sum of one dollar. To all such who wish an airing out of town we would recommend the Sunday excursions of the Jackson railroad.

Hon. T. T. Allain dropped into our sanctum fresh from the Chicago convention. Though his delegation was not admitted, yet he is in the best of spirits, and believes from the enthusiasm up, that Garfield will be certainly elected. Our Don had the pleasure of having a personal interview with his distinguished namesake, of Pennsylvania, just before his departure for the South. He left the city for his plantation in Iberville on Friday evening.

The Republican orators in our State will have a lovely time in telling the party voters who Gen. Garfield is. The following question, for the truthfulness of which the *Free Press*, of Morgan City, is responsible, is the first installment of the kind:

"Our little city has been quite excited the past few days over the Chicago convention nominations. Carter says: 'Hoo, hoo, dat Garfish man?'"

Dennis Kearney predicts defeat for the Republican ticket on the Pacific Coast on account of Garfield's anti-Chinese record. The Republican party has strong staying qualities. It is very likely that the Chinese and the Republicans will be here when Dennis will be roaming in other parts than California to display his demagoguery.

Opinions of the Press.

CHARLESTON, S. C. June 8.—The *News* and *Courier* to-morrow will say that Gen. Garfield will make a stronger run by far than either Grant or Blaine; but he is not as unobjectionable as a candidate as Edmunds or Washburne. It expects that his course during the canvass will be to stir every bitter memory on the line of his Dayton speech last October, so as to array a solid North against a solid South.

The nomination of Garfield instead of Grant is a great shock to the colored people of Charleston, and they seem to regard it as a disaster to the Republican party.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—The *States* says: The third term is killed forever. There is now no danger of a divided South. Our whole section will be united as one man upon the nominee at Cincinnati, who, if he be the right man, will have an easy victory.

Mr. Garfield, it must not be disguised, however, is a very strong man—the strongest civilian, probably, the Republicans could have wanted.

The *Dispatch*, in its editorial to-morrow, rejoices and congratulates the country upon the defeat of the third term—a synopsis of the empire. It draws a comparison between Grant and Garfield, to the advantage of the latter, and says he will not allow the functions of his high office to be usurped, should he be elected.

The *Commonwealth* thinks the nomination the strongest that the party could have made. It is an attempt to disguise the issue of a government of force as against a government of law, which the nomination of Grant would have proclaimed. The issue remains, though it is now covered.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Times* to-morrow will say: The Chicago convention has followed sundry familiar precedents in the failure to select the strongest of the candidates presented to it; but from the second rank of available Republicans it has made a very excellent choice, and one which has the great merit of uniting all sections of the party for a harmonious, aggressive and probably successful campaign.

James A. Garfield has been too long in public life to have escaped injurious allegations against his personal character, and bitter attacks upon his political course, but he is strong in his freedom from intrigue to gain the nomination and in being able to accept it absolutely free from disreputable alliances of embarrassing pledges.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The *Press* to-morrow will say: We regard the nomination of Mr. Garfield as the most fortunate one which the convention could have placed before the country. With his name at the head of its ticket, the Republican party will again, as in 1860, carry every Northern State.

The spectre of a third term has gone down, and with it fears of a Democratic triumph next November.

The *North American* will say: The nomination of Mr. Garfield will nowhere create enthusiasm, save in the circle of his personal friends, but will everywhere command respect.

BOSTON, June 8.—Dispatches from various points in New England report satisfactory reception by the Republicans of the result of the Chicago convention. In some places salutes were fired and clubs have been organized. Dispatches from Augusta and Portland, Maine, say the nomination of Garfield was a disappointment, but was received cheerfully.

NEW YORK, June 8.—One hundred guns were fired this afternoon in honor of Garfield's nomination, which is considered satisfactory by leading politicians. Arthur's nomination is not regarded with much favor.

The *Sun* thanks God for the defeat of Grant, and the decisive overthrow of the third term conspiracy.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The *Gazette* to-morrow will say that Mr. Garfield's record will come to the surface, and there will not be found in it much to encourage the people to support him at the polls. The Degollyer scandal, it will say, is one of his acts which Mr. Garfield will be called on to explain.

Concluding, the article will say, with such a nomination as the Chicago convention has made, we have not the slightest apprehension that the coming convention at Cincinnati, if it exercises ordinary wisdom can, with absolute certainty, name the next President of the United States.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—The nomination of Garfield is recived with satisfaction by Republicans. The general expression is that he will harmonize all elements of the party and poll the full Republican vote. Grant was the choice of many. The Democrats think he could easily have been defeated at the ballot box. Sherman's friends in this city are showing the greatest exultation over the result.

The Genius of Politics.

[Chicago Times.]

"Suddenly a cheer bursts. It is caught and carried hither and thither, louder and louder, till it fills the whole house. Hands are clapped, handkerchiefs flutter, hats are thrown jauntily up. It was amiable, not passionate applause, clearly agreeing for somebody and on its object. Every eye of the 10,000 was instantly turned. Roscoe Conkling had entered at the head of the New York delegation and was walking up the aisle. The first incident of the National Republican Convention of 1880 was one to impress everybody, whatever his bias. This man, it was felt in every mind, was the chief leader in a momentous and terrible struggle. If he wins the Warwick of to-day becomes the king four years hence, and during the interval will be the power behind the throne. If he wins he ruins forever the audacious and daring opponent who has fought him for life or death, and about to close with him in the decisive combat. If he loses—but it was impossible to think at such a moment he could or should lose. He walks like a man conscious of his strength, but yielding to the strain of the hour. His gait is stately. His fine face, upcast slightly, shows his frets and furrows.

His eyes are dull, his mouth almost sad, but rock-like in its firmness. The once auburn masses of interlocking curls are whitening. A tinge of color lingers lightly on the tuft upon his chin and tips the fluent ends of his mustache. He is aging, but handsomely. As the cheers salute him in repeated rolls, the mouth relaxes into a placid smile, the eyes brighten, his head is thrown back gently and his pleased stride grows slower as he slightly bows acknowledgements which emanate from touched sensibility until the last step has brought him to his seat. The cheers continue, and as he sits many hands are offered him and he remains for some minutes the cynosure of the assemblage. This generous welcome was not tendered by his faction; it was the spontaneous, universal, sincere and irresistible tribute of human nature to leadership—for the leader was in the eye, in the mouth, in the step, in the countenance of the man, and its subtile charm had aroused the sympathy of friend and foe and given voice to that instinct in every man's heart which admires superiority and worships genius. Every man in the great assemblage felt that Roscoe Conkling towered high above all other men's heads there and embodied in his own character the genius of politics."

Conkling's panegyric on the nomination of Grant is said to be one of the finest pieces of rhetoric extant, and the boys delight to read it.

The school teachers are having a hard time, with plenty of work, and little money; the palmy days of reform are worse than the days of extreme radicalism. Give us a change.

The New Orleans *Ledger* has started the first Garfield club at its office on Camp street; fall in line, boys, and support the nominee.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

A "dark horse" has won the nomination race.

The delegates linger at Chicago, and so does the crowd around the Granite building.

Ratification meetings are being talked of, but the notifiers don't say when nor where.

The Sanitary Association are still hard at work, and the city seems benefited by their labors.

A huge excursion is in contemplation for Thibodeaux. Next week we will give the particulars.

Watermelons abound, and peaches begin to show their rosy cheeks. The little ones are delighted.

The Regatta this week was largely attended. The sailing and the rowing were done in fine style.

—Roscoe Conkling, though defeated, is loudly applauded, and called the greatest American living.

The census enumerator is viewed with displeasure. Young ladies don't like to be bored about their ages.

Thomas Boswell & Co. were the committee who employed Sambola to do the booming in honor of Gen. Garfield.

Gen. Grant showed a great deal of weakness, when it took a combination of friends and foes to defeat him.

The registration office will open shortly. Voters had better keep an eye to business, this is a presidential year.

The nomination of Gen. Garfield has scattered the forces of Gen. Grant, but voices of the faithful are heard in the land.

A Sunbeam shines beautifully on the lake from the Spanish Fort to Mandeville. Report says she outshines the New Camelia.

The delegates who have returned from Chicago, report it to be a cosmopolitan city, where civil rights are accorded to every man.

Poor Jerry, of Natchitoches, says he is a pauper, having bet his all on Grant, and lost. Nevertheless he is "fresh from the people."

There were no fire works at the Spanish Fort on Thursday night. Old Prob. got sulky, and cried mightily, and spoiled all the fun.

The "Grant headquarters" is closed, and the boys really don't know where to go; they can't realize that the Silent Man is out of the race.

Don't forget the pic-nic of the La Creole Lodge G. U. O. of O. F. which will take place on the 14th inst., at Lœper's Park. It will be a nice affair.

Female street fighters got twenty days in the Parish Prison, or pay $20 for their pastime. Take notice, ye braves, and govern yourselves accordingly.

The Democrats are preparing for the presidential campaign. Some say Tilden, some say who, but all say a solid South against Garfield. Echo answers a solid North for him.

The assumed victors of the small fry stripe are talking of decapitating the ins, and punishing the outs, who were the followers of Grant, just as if all won't have to vote for Garfield.

The Ladies Parish Aid Society of St. Phillip's P. E. Church, will give, Monday evening, June 14th, 1880, a grand tableau and concert, for the benefit of the Church, at the Chapel, on Calliope, near Prytania. Admission 25 cents. The entertainments given at St. Phillip's seldom fail to please.

Personals.

—Gov. Wiltz has been orating to the Coloradoans.

—Senator Bayard is again looming up since the nomination of Gen. Garfield.

—Gen. Garfield will, at an early day, formally accept the Chicago nomination.

—A. A. Maurice, Esq., a Grant delegate to Chicago, has returned, but has not been interviewed.

—Mr. A. A. Maurice is at his post in the U. S. Marshal's office. He prefers New Orleans to Chicago.

—Hon. Henry Demas arrived home from Chicago on the 8th. He left for St. John parish on Wednesday.

—H. C. C., otherwise known as Tireless, has not up to date required a commission *inqui rendo de lunatico*. The fates forbid!

—Capt. Octave Rey is once more on his native heath from wandering to the Lake City. He was one of the people's delegation.

—Judge Taylor Beattie and Judge Beckwith have returned from Chicago, and say up there it was everything to beat Grant.

—Judge Taylor Beattie is once more among his constituents. The National Convention had too much of a chill—Blaine to agree with his delegation.

—The Hon. J. A. Gla left on the steamer White for his residence on the lake, at Lake Providence. He lost a good stake on Grant, but is satisfied with Garfield.

—Octave Ray, Esq., is from Chicago, whilst he did not get his seat in the convention, he is delighted with the trip, and says the *Times'* report about selling tickets is highly colored.

—Hon. Henry Demas, the stalwart Senator of St. John's parish, arrived in town on Friday, from Chicago, quite disgusted with the doings of the convention. He left for his home the same evening.

—Mr. J. B. Gaudet may be seen by friends at his old stand in the Post-office. The National Convention cared more about killing Grant than doing justice to contestants from Louisiana, hence friend Gaudet is glad to be again at home.

—Hon. Jerry Hall returned home to Natchitoches parish on the 9th. He waited patiently in the city to carry the news of Gen. Grant's nomination, to the Republicans of that parish; but while he so wished and proposed it, the National Republican Convention disposed it otherwise.

—Mr. C. N. Otey, late editor of the *Argus*, of Washington, fell dead in that city on the 31st ult. Otey was a young gentleman of great promise, and had attained quite an honorable rank among the rising class of colored journalists in the country. He was bold and candid in the utterance of his convictions, and as ready to defend them when assaulted therefor.

The grandest affair of the season will be the Second Grand Annual Pic-nic, to be given by the ladies of Progress Association, on Monday, July 5th, 1880, at Lœper's Park, corner of Bienville and Alexander streets. Subscriptions for gentlemen only 50 cents. Dancing from 11 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m.; twelve hours dancing for this small amount. The Spanish Fort cars or Bienville street cars take you to the Park. Those desiring a nice time had better go.

This is a week of excursions and pic-nics, no less than two on Saturday. The Americus, at Lœper's Park, and ladies of the Constantine Circle, at Oakland Riding Park; which will be the dark? The A.'s, of course.

The excursion at the Pass last Monday was a grand success. Rev. J. R. V. Thomas delivered an eloquent oration. Conductor Dejoie, and Secretary Halston, have made themselves O. K. with the sisters of Tabernacle No. 1.

Quite a number of Garfield men are seen on the streets now, who used to be sometimes Grant, then Blaine, and now and then Sherman, but now they say, I told you so; I knew that Garfield would get it.

A complimentary basket pic-nic will be given by the Ruby Social Club, at Crescent pic-nic park, on Tuesday, June 15, 1880. A good time coming.

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Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company will give at New Orleans, La., on

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	12,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 11, 1880,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE
PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-'3-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a BUNION and remove a deep-rooted CORN in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the Louisianian will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the Louisianian from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we [illegible] receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support.

With every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF UBSCRIPTION:

One Year	$ 2
Six Months	1
Three Months	75
Single Copy	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion .....
Each subsequent insertion .....

☞Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.☜

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven ty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits. The Dean

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. ∴ A. ∴ A. ∴ Y. ∴, M. ∴ STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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J. V Labourstrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
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W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
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Meets at Monroe, La.

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Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

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V. C. Green.....Treasurer
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Annie Howard.....Esther
Jane Steele.....Martha
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Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY, $10.00,

In NEWS GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGE DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and any other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

1880.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a ournal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
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Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEAR.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

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NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and frandulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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FOR A FORTUNE.

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100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
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M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

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SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF UBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2
SIX MONTHS	1
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.